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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, April 25, 1774.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

BY the Charter of this Province we find that the Governor "shall have Authority, from "time to time, at his Discretion to assemble and "call together the Councellors or Assistants, of "the said Province for the time being: And "that the said Governor, with the said Assistants "or Councellors, or seven of them at the least, "shall and may from time to time hold and keep "a Council for the ordering and directing the "Affairs of the said Province."

It cannot however be suppos'd that the spirit and meaning of the Charter is, that the Governor with seven only, or at most a third part of the Council, shall assemble together and transact the most weighty affairs of the province; among which the appointment of Judges and other Magistrates ought to be reckoned, though one would think by the appointments that have been generally made, they are design'd as mere compliments to gentlemen who are entitled to the sunshine of court favors. No one I believe will say, that every gentleman who has been appointed to the office of a justice of the peace during the present administration, can be suppos'd to have a competent knowledge of the law to qualify him for such Appointment; it is probable that some of them never opened a law book in the course of their lives. And the late House of Representatives in their impeachment, by a very strong hint lead us to think, that in their opinion, even the Chief Justice of the province, of whom it is justly to be expected that he be a most able lawyer, would upon a thorough enquiry be found deficient. They expressly declare that "before his advancement to a seat in the Superior Court he had been usually employed in the business of trade, husbandry and manufactures, to which he had principally applied his mind; and that he was appointed to said office without previous education and regular study in the law." What proficiency he has made in the study of the law since his appointment, or whether the care of his iron works at Middleboro' leaves him "at liberty to qualify himself for the duties of his office in vacation times," I pretend not to say—It is to be hoped we shall before long be bless'd with a Governor, who will turn his eyes elsewhere, than to an insurance office or a compting house to seek for a judge. As learning has increas'd in the province, the publick has a right to expect that men of learning and integrity will be picked upon to fill up vacances on the sacred Bench of Justice; otherwise government may be brought into contempt and deservedly so. There are men of genius to be found, who have taken great pains and made deep researches into the law; and it would be a pity if such men should be over look'd or as it were turn'd aside to give place to a favourite, a party man, or at best a mere smatterer in law.

I have had an opportunity of seeing a list of civil Officers appointed since Mr. Hutchinson came to the Chair of this government, which I have tho'ts of publishing, as I am satisfied it will afford matter of speculation, and serve very much to show the genius of the present administration in this province. At this time I can only point out a few instances. And the first nomination that was made by Mr. Hutchinson was that of *his own* brother *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; to be Judge of the probate for the county of Suffolk; and this appointment was made, present only seven Councellors; three of whom then held lucrative Offices, for which they annually depended upon the smiles of the Governor. Not long after *Nath. Hatch*, Esq; was appointed a Justice of the court of common pleas for the same County, when there were only eight Councellors present—And soon after the Hon. *Benj*ª. *Lynde*, Esq; was appointed Chief Justice of the Superior Court, *Foster Hutchinson*, Esq; (though a Judge of probate) a Justice of the same Court, and *Josiah Edson*, Esq; a Justice of the Inferior Court of common pleas for the county of Plymouth. And what is somewhat extraordinary, an office was erected, for no other purpose that can be thought of by many, but to hold up a friend in view, and introduce him into a place to which a *pension* or *grant from the crown* might hereafter be annexed, under the name of *Solicitor General*.(1) These appointments were made when there were present only nine councellors.—At another council, *James Russell*, Esq; was appointed a Justice of the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Middlesex, present only seven councellors; of whom the appointee himself was one. If this gentleman was not in *that instance* to be accounted as one of the board, which is a very natural supposition, there was not a quorum, and consequently the appointment was illegal. Be that as it may, it is presumed he was silent when the question was put. But I have been told that silence is taken for consent; and I have heard that officers have sometimes been appointed with the explicit consent of less than a majority of seven, and perhaps the majority present expressed their dissatisfaction in a few hours after, when it was too late to declare their minds. I have nothing to say against the gentleman whose name I have last mentioned, not having the honor of his acquaintance, and having never heard but that, whether he was legally appointed or not, he fills his place with integrity; and whether he does or not, is not my present business to inquire.—At another time *Thomas Goldthwait*, Esq; was appointed a justice of the common pleas for Lincoln, present seven councellors only. And the next month there came out such a large emission of justices (with the name of *Elisha Hutchinson*, second son of his Excellency, at the head of them) as led me to inquire whether most of the justices had not been taken off by some contagious distemper—there were present at this time ten councellors. These were for the most part justices of the peace and coroners; there being among them only one justice and one special justice of a court of common pleas. But at the next council were appointed, *Peter Oliver*, Esq; chief justice of the superior court, *Nathaniel Ropes* and *William Cushing*, Esq'rs; justices of the same court, and *Benjamin Lynde*, Esq; (who resigned the office of chief justice, which made room for Mr. *Oliver*,) was appointed judge of probate for the county of Essex. These four important offices were filled up when there were only seven councellors present at the board. It would be tedious to go through the list. I shall therefore conclude with one instance more; and that is the appointment of *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; his Excellency's eldest Son, to the Office of a Justice of the Court of common pleas for the county of Suffolk, present only seven Councellors. And if fame speaks true, for want of a Quorum, his Excellency and six Councellors mov'd (for it cannot be said they adjourn'd) from the Council chamber to the House of one of the Councellors who was in an ill state of health and could not go abroad, and there the appointment was made: This I will not vouch for, but so I have been informed; let him gainsay it who can.—The appointment of such Officers as *Judges*, is of more importance to the Community than some are apt to consider it to be. The design of it is not to put feathers into the caps of gentlemen, or to procure them bread, or merely to give them rank. If such appointments are ordinarily made, or even unless in cases of absolute necessity, when two thirds or three quarters of the number of his Majesty's Council are, and it is to be presumed the like proportion of the *wisdom* and *integrity* of the Board is wanting, if this, I say, be agreeable to the true spirit of the Charter, I acquiesce with all my heart; but it not, *the publick have a right to expect an immediate reformation*.

PRATT.

Since our last arrived here from London, *the Captains* Folgier *and* Symmes, *by them we have Prints to the* 3*d of March, from which we have extracted the following Advices*, viz.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

THE twelve men of war now fitting out are to be disposed of as follows: Four for America, two for Antigua, two for Jamaica, three for the Mediterranean, and one for the East-Indies.

Letters from Boston complain much of the taste of their fish being altered: Four or five hundred chests of tea may have so contaminated the water in the harbour, that the fish may have contracted a disorder not unlike the nervous complaints of the human body. Should this complaint extend itself as far as the Banks of Newfoundland, our Spanish and Portugal fish trade may be much affected by it.

Council last week, only voted two regiments to America. His Majesty has ordered five more from Ireland. The Bostonians are to be chastised, and ate to drink tea, though ever so great an emetic.(2)

A short time since, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, agent to the House of Assembly of New-England, presented a petition from the House of Assembly to the King, assuring his Majesty, that the people of New-England had no confidence in their Governor; that they considered him as an enemy to the province; that the breach between them and him was so open and avowed, and the enmity between them so declared and positive, the public business of the province was thereby so essentially injured and impeded, that it was necessary for the public service, as well as their happiness, to remove him; and concluded with a request to remove him from that government. The King gave no answer to the petition; and it was imagined no notice would be taken of it; but upon reconsidering the matter, it was thought most prudent to refer it to the privy council. Administration were thus obliged to take it up; a sort of mock-trial was resolved upon, that the truth of the allegations might be affectedly enquired into; and upon which same judgment was to be formed, and reported to the King. The enquiry came on last Saturday, before the privy council. Dr. Franklin attended according to order; and the Attorney and Solicitor-General being, by order of administration, counsel for Governor Hutchinson, Dr. Franklin was allowed counsel likewise. He had Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning.—The matter turned chiefly upon the extraordinary letters (which have been published) of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to the late Mr. Whately. It was some time doubted whether copies of them could be admitted as evidence; but it being impossible to obtain the originals, they being before the House of Assembly, the copies were at length admitted. The event of the enquiry is not yet made public.—The fate of America, and in that, of Great-Britain, depends upon the advice or rather report, which the privy council shall make to the King upon this occasion. The situation of affairs in America is become more truly alarming than ever. The union throughout that continent, to reject the tea, while it is subject to a duty to be paid there, shews that the ministers, or rather the cabinet junto, in whom only the King thinks proper to confide, are as cordially despised in America, as they are detested in England. If the tax is attempted to be imposed, which can only be by force, the remmittances to England of tobacco, naval stores, &c. &c. will of course be stopped, and thereby the immense debt (not less than FIVE MILLIONS!) which the North-Americans owe to the merchants in Great-Britain must remain unpaid. This will inevitably so materially injure our merchants, traders, and mechanics at home, that a general bankruptcy will, in all probability, succeed. The passion for power on one side, and the resolution to preserve liberty on the other, give a very serious, and in many people's apprehension, a very dreadful complexion to this dispute. The throwing the tea into the sea in Boston, irritates the court extremely, and while it shews the indignity with which the legislative authority of this country is treated in America, gives room to apprehend, if force is attempted it will be opposed. The other colonies, particularly Carolina, where no stratagem to land the tea was projected, have not indeed shewn the same indignity, because there was not the same provocation, but have acted with the same spirit and firmness; and besides sending the tea back, have guarded against the possibility of its being introduced by trick or stealth amongst them; for they have agreed not to have any dealings, or connections of any kind whatsoever, with any person who shall offer to sell any.(3) So resolved and determined are these people to defend and preserve their liberties, that they will relinquish this favourite part of their diet.

Jan. 30. It is said that the Tea thrown into the sea at Boston, is valued at 18,000 l. at 18. 6d. per pound. The whole sent to America is said to be about 300,000l. worth, which is returning home, not being suffered to be landed.(2)

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§ See the Charter, pa. 1077 Vol. 2. ∨ See the Impeachment, pa. 458, 459. ‖ See page 423, Vol. 3. 1144, &c. See pa. 127 Vol. 3. ~ page 156. ✕ See pa. 11. ⁂ See account of the destruction of the dut

see the duty act, page 735, Vol. 1 (a) See in Index under Phila. new York, & the Respective heads. (b) See page 425.

(3) To see y. Names, turn to Index under Town.

(4) See in Index under Post Office & vid page 465, 470.

A See page 417, 422.

(1)

& See Index under Phil.

(5) See pa. 309, 317.

(6) Oliver

(7) See in Index under Commissioners to enquire into y Gaspee affair.

(8) vid Index under Tea.

(9) See Act, pa. 735, Vol. I.

On Saturdry last the privy council met to hear the arguments for and against the petition of the assembly of Boston, (which was some time since presented by their agent Dr. Franklin) "praying that his majesty would be pleased to remove the Governor, &c." Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning were counsel for the petition, and urged very strongly the expediency and necessity of granting the prayer of it. Mr. Solicitor General was employed on the other side, and instead of answering the learned arguments of his brethren, or refuting the allegations of the petition, contented himself with pronouncing a most severe *Philippic* on the celebrated American philosopher, in which he loaded him with all the *licensed* scurrility of the bar, and decked his harangue with the choicest flowers of Billingsgate.——The Doctor seemed to receive the thunder of his eloquence with philosophic tranquility, and sovereign contempt, whilst the approving smiles of those at the board clearly shewed that the *coarsest language* can be grateful to the *politest ears*.

Feb. 3. A Correspondent recollects, that there was the same rout made in 1769, about sending to Boston the copies of Governor Bernard's thirty-three letters, that there now is about the sending Hutchinson's & Oliver's. The honest fair-minded Lord North, went so far then, as even to exclaim about it in Parliament, and very disrespectfully mentioned Mr. Agent Bollan, by name. That Gentleman, it seems, had the letters IN CONFIDENCE from Mr. Alderman Beckford, and conformably to his duty, transmitted them to his Constituents, who immediately acted upon them, and resolved, (both Houses of Parliament there) "That the letters were "FALSE AND SCANDALOUS, tending to incense the "Mother Country against the Colonies, and unnecessarily to introduce a fleet and army:" yet the VIRTUOUS Ministry, instead of punishing, screened and rewarded THAT infamous Governor, as they seem now disposed (if one may judge from Dr. C——d conduct) to acquit Hutchinson and Oliver; however, on the decision of this business, the Americans will, no doubt, be confirmed in an opinion, that has for some years laid heavy on their minds, viz. "that there is NO JUSTICE AT "THE FOUNTAIN HEAD;" and that the best recommendation is, to be a CRAFTY LYING KNAVE, ever ready to swear and say what may tend the most to irritate and inflame. O blessed Ministry! your time, your time, however is almost expired! YOU HAVE LOST THE COLONIES, and will soon see it; when you will begin to impeach and behead one another, for having been the cause of it; nor will any thing less satisfy the nation, when they FEEL the great and IRRETRIEVABLE losses occasioned by your execrable measures.

Feb. 5. Yesterday there was a great Levee, at St. James's but no Council; and General Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in North-America, had a long conference with his Majesty, and it is said he will soon set out again in that station.

Feb. 9. Hugh Finlay, Esq; Surveyor of the Posts in North America, is appointed Deputy-Post-Master General, in the Room of Dr. Franklin.

Feb. 16. On Thursday last, about half an hour after six in the evening, the Queen was delivered of a Prince.

BOSTON, April 25.

Last Wednesday arrived in this Town from the Eastward, Mr. William Goddard, by whom Letters are received from the Committees of Correspondence of Portsmouth, Newbury, Newbury-Port, Salem, &c. expressive of the hearty Concurrence of the Gentlemen in those Towns with the Proposal of erecting a Post-Office upon constitutional Principles, throughout this Continent. Subscriptions are set on foot in each of them, and they have already succeeded beyond the most sanguine Expectation in all.(2) The Removal of Dr. Franklin from the Post-Office has added fresh Spirit to the Promoters of this salutary Plan, as several viewed an Opposition to his Interest, at a Time when he had signally served the Cause of America, as a very disagreeable Object; but all Reluctance from that Quarter must now vanish, and all the Friends of Liberty rejoice that they have now an Opportunity of taking up a Gentleman discarded by an *unrighteous* Ministry for the faithful Discharge of his Duty, and placing him above a Dependance on their Caprice, in the grateful Arms of his applauding Countrymen.

Capt. Folgier, on his Passage, the 17th of March, in Long. 20. *met with a very hard Gale of Wind in which he shipp'd several Seas, and the next Day being more moderate, he spoke with a Brig bound from Biddeford to Newfoundland, who in the same Gale had both her Masts carried away, and every Thing wash'd off her Deck: Capt. Folgier supplied them with some Spare Spars, &c. and lay by them part of the Night in order to give them further Assistance, but the Weather proving so boisterous & fore the Morning, he was obliged to leave them:— They intended to return to England.*

We hear that upon the first News of the Tea's being destroyed at Boston, and the dreadful Denunciations which were given out against that obnoxious *Carthage*, a Committee from the North-American Merchants waited on Lord Dartmouth to be informed, Whether their Property might be safe if shipped to that apparently devoted Capital?—The large Cargoes on board half a Dozen Ships come and hourly expected, seem a pretty satisfactory Answer that the Town will not, yet be *laid in Ashes*, whatever might be the Fate of the *Committee*, who are again *talked of* to be sent for and tried on the *bugbear* Statute of Henry the Eighth.

A Passenger in Captain Folgier says, that as Lord Dartmouth was busily examining Evidences concerning the Destruction of the Tea at Boston, a Clerk of the House of Commons came to him and informing him of the Arrival of the Philadelphia Tea Ship, observed it was in vain to make further Enquiry about it, for the Continent was all in a Flame; and upon this his Lordship immediately dismissed the Examinants.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Jan. 31.

"I was last Saturday at the Grand hearing before the Lords of the Privy Council, when the Massachusetts Petition and Gov. Hutchinson's Letters was read, and Dr. Franklin was treated with unparcelled abuse by the Council for the Governor.—Mr. Hutchinson's best Friends allow that the Dr. was scandalously treated, and he has since had his place taken from him.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Rank in London, dated Feb. 15, *to his Friend here.*

"It is not yet known what Steps will be taken by Government with Regard to the Colonies, or your Province in particular. But as Enquiries are making of all that come from thence concerning the destruction of the Tea and the Meetings that preceded it, and who were Speakers and Movers at said Meetings, &c. I suppose there is some Intention of seizing Persons, and perhaps of sending them hither. But of this I have no Certainty." *So the Rhode-Island Gentry is to be play'd here, and Chief Justice Oliver will again find something to do in Times of Vacations besides applying his Mind to Trade, Husbandry and* Iron *Manufactures.*

Extract of a Letter from London, *Feb.* 19, 1774.

—"Few seem to condemn the returning this Tea, but many think the destroying of it at Boston as an atrocious Act, taking it in the light of an avowed Insult—Frequent Councils are held, but little transpires—Puffing Politicians talk of violent Measures; forcing Tea upon the Americans with a Fleet, and Troops to guard it—But to what Purpose this, unless determined to knock out the Brains of those who refuse to buy and drink it—They talk of blocking up all your Ports; but to what Purpose that! the Colonists can't be starv'd in a plentiful Country; the Merchants and Manufacturers in England would suffer, and be the first to complain—Judicious people consider forcible Measures baneful and ruinous to both Countries; and I am perfuaded Administration will avoid such as far as they can—'Tis said Government is to indemnify the East India Company and make a Demand upon Boston, and 'tis probable they will exact it under some Menace—'Tis said here, you are willing to make Restitution, provided the Act is repealed; but how Government will take such an alternative, is a Question—It seems the general opinion here, that the Controversy with America is at such a Crisis, that if something solid is not speedily devised and pursued, the Colonies must be absolutely lost—There is good Sense in the Observation, and I doubt not Government sees it—The present Ministry are called timid, be that as it will, I am much inclined to think from their private Characters, they would of themselves much prefer conciliating to hostile Measures, could they see their Way—It were to be wished, some unprejudiced Person of Abilities, would just now candidly dilate the Merits of the Controversy in a Letter to Lord Dartmouth, and by an Investigation of the several and relative Interests of the two Countries, to frame at least the Outlines of a conciliating Plan; it is no doubt an arduous Task, (as the Field is wide) yet not impracticable. I am perswaded such an attempt candidly and well done, would prove as acceptable at present to Administration as a Lanthorn to a Man groping in the Dark—Some harsh Steps were resolved on, and would have taken place, in the Affair of the Schooner at Rhode-Island, but a well wrote Letter to his Lordship, pointing out the Consequences, seasonably arrived to prevent it, of two Evils his Lordship chose the least—Administration no doubt sees the impolicy of exasperating a People already too much disgusted, and a People on whom this Country's Strength and Wealth so much depends; but what shall they do! Things are not thoroughly understood here in regard to the Colonies, and on the other Hand your Jealousy and Prejudices are grown strong—'Tis said Government means to engage some principal People in each of your Capitals to give a lead to their Measures—I can hardly credit this, such principal People had best take care, Liberty Boys are unmanageable Folks—I hope a kind Providence will superintend and direct all for the best."

We learn, (viz. Rhode-Island,) that the Tea-Ship, which has been so long expected at New-York, arrived there from the West Indies last Monday after the Post came away.—It is also said that about a Dozen Chests of the same detestable Commodity was smuggled there in one of their last Ships from London as *Bales of Woollens*; but being detected, they were taken *proper Care of*, in order to be returned with the East India Company's Ship Load.(3) Further Particulars may be expected by our next. *vid page 492.*

A Correspondent observes, that there is a very remarkable Coincidence between the Proceedings of the Americans and the Measures of the British Administration:—While the Ministry are dismissing the Post-Master General from his Place, the Americans are DISMISSING THE OFFICE—FOREVER.(4) The Designs of Providence and the Policy of Britain, from the beginning, have co-operated to accellerate that amazing Velocity with which *the Ball of Empire* rolls to this Western World.

Last Tuesday died at Charlestown, the Rev. HULL ABBOTT, senior Pastor of the Church and Congregation in that Town, after a long Confinement, in the 72d Year of his Age, and 51st of his Ministry.—He was a faithful Servant of Christ.—His Remains were respectfully interr'd on Thursday last.

By Capt. Folgier we learn, that Capt. Adam Winthrop, Son of the Hon. John Winthrop, Esq; of Cambridge, was unfortunately knock'd overboard by the Boom of his Vessel, on his Passage from hence to London, and was drowned.

Te, WINTHROP, nobis jam jam speranre beatas,
Velis inadversis, decorantem Littora nostra
Sed fatum infamix nunc Mortis frigida Manus
Florentem tetigit, medio tradiditq; sepulchro
Non mihi si centum Linguæ sint totque centum
Ferrea vox, omnes virtutes dicere possim,

DIED] Miss Elizabeth Newell, aged 21, Daughter of Capt. Thomas Newell, Weſtfinger.

At Scituate, General Winslow.

At New-York, Dr. James Magrah, an eminent Physician.

At Barbados, Mr. Elisha Thayer, graduated at Harvard-College 1767, Son of Ebenezer Thayer, Esq; of Braintree; A young Gentleman who lately went thither as Preceptor to Madam Holder's Children.

JUST IMPORTED,

By Josiah Waters & Son,

And to be Sold at their Store in Ann-Street;

Painter's Oil and Colours of all Kinds, in large or small Quantities, Window Glass, Brushes, &c. All Kinds of Pipes, Spices, and Groceries as usual, a few Kegs Split Peas, Powder, &c.

At the same Place may be had a most elegant Assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

N. B. Paints prepared for House, or Ship Painting. House & Ship Painting perform'd with Care & Dispatch.

Samuel Parkman,

Informs his Friends and Customers, he has rece v'd per the Captains *Folgier & Symmes* from London,

A compleat Assortment of Spring GOODS,

Which will be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, (at his Shop in Union-Street) at a very low advance for Cash.

John Kneeland,

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he has opened a Store at West-India GOODS, at the Head of *Green's* Wharf, opposite to *John Rowe*, Esq; near the Market; where he has for Sale,

W. India and N. England RUM, Leaf & Brown SUGARS, New RICE, | Choice Green COFFEE, CHOCOLATE warranted pure, RAISINS;

With most kinds of other Articles in the West-India and Grocery Way, by large or small Quantities, on as low Terms for Cash, as at any Store in Town.

He likewise Acquaints his Friends and others, that he proposes to Sell GOODS on Commissions, as he is very conveniently Situated for such Business, and engages to exert his utmost Abilities for the Interest of all those who may Favour him with their Commands in this Way.

N. B. To be Sold *very low*, a small Invoice of English, India and Hard Ware GOODS, containing a very good Assortment for a Country Trader, about £.150 Sterl. Value.

Philadelphia superfine FLOUR,

BAR-IRON, and ANCHORS; a Quantity of each to be SOLD very low (if apply'd for soon.)

By Edward Gray,

At Store No. 2, South-side the Town Dock; where may be had all kinds West-India GOODS, and Iron WARE, very cheap for Cash or Produce.

TO BE SOLD,

By Moses Peck, *in King-Street,*

NEW & second-hand Clocks—One elegant Church Clock, plain & engrav'd genteel Silver Watches, Metal and enamel'd ditto, Gold Diamon'd ditto, Watch Glass, Main-Springs, Steel and Metal Chains, Keys and Seals, &c. &c.

Just Arriv'd in the Ship NICHOLAS, Capt. FOLGIER, from LONDON,

A grand Assortment of Paper Hangings, Painters Oil and Colours, &c. &c. And to be Sold

By *William Gooch,*

At the Sign of Admiral *Vernon* in King-Street.

N. B. A good Store in *Butler's Row*, to be Let, Inquire of WILLIAM GOOCH.

Choice Fayal Wines,

Just arrived, and to be Sold at

Nathaniel & William Coffin's Store,

Near Oliver's Dock.

Excellent Florence Oil,

Just Imported & to be Sold cheap by the Chest or Flask,

By Daniel Silsby,

At his Shop opposite South-Side *Faneuil-Hall*; Where may be had, West-India Goods and Groceries of all Sorts, at as reasonable Rate as at any Store in *Boston*.

A Negro Boy, likely, tractable and good Temper'd, 12 Years old, to be Sold to any Gentleman that will treat him kindly—He has been a Year in the Country, and if sold it will be for no other Reason than the Owner leaving the Province may not find it convenient to carry him.

& See page 309, 317, ✠ Mr. Wedderburne an apostate Patriot. — Dr. Franklin. ¶ See page 463—2, 466—& page 831, &c. Vol. 2. ¶ See Hutchinsons. &c. Letters, page 114 & See Annual of a Fleet & Army

To the PRINTERS.

THE Petition of the late House of Representatives for the removal of Hutchinson and Oliver, has shared the same fate with most if not all other petitions which have been offered to the throne during the present reign. I have endeavoured to collect some of the particulars.—On Saturday the 9th of January in the *Afternoon* Dr. Franklin the agent of the house, unexpectedly received notice from the clerk of the council, that the lords of the committee for plantation affairs would on the *Tuesday* following at 12, meet at the Cock-Pit to take it under consideration.——The agent sent directly to Dr. Lee, to consult with him, but he was at Bath. Mr. Bollan, the agent of his Majesty's Council of this province, having had similar notice, and consulting with Dr. Franklin, whether it would be best to employ council, they concluded that it would be needless; but that Mr. Bollan should move to be heard in behalf of the council of the province. On Monday following *very late in the afternoon*, the agent of the house received another notice that Israel Mauduit agent for the governor and lieutenant-governor, had asked, and had obtained leave to be heard by council on the morrow in their behalf. The short notice seemed as if it was intended to surprize them.

On Tuesday they attended at the Cock-Pit; and the petition being read, Dr. Franklin was called upon for what he had to offer in support of it: Who acquainted them that Mr. Bollan then present, in pursuance of their notice, would speak to it. He began to speak; but objections were immediately made by some of the lords, that he being only agent for the council, which was not a party to this petition, could not properly be heard upon it. He however repeatedly endeavoured to obtain leave to speak, but without effect; they would scarce hear him out a sentence, and finally set him aside. Dr. Franklin laid before the Board the resolutions of the house which preceded the petition, and a copy of the letters on which the resolutions and petitions were founded. When the letters were taken up, Mr. Wedderburn, the solicitor-general, bro't there as council for the governors, was allowed to object. He enquired how they were authenticated? This appeared by the authentication annexed. Lord chief justice DeGrey asked to whom the letters were directed? observing that there was no address prefixed to any of them. Dr. Franklin said, that tho' it did not appear to whom they were directed, it appeared who *had written them*; their names were subscribed; the originals had been shewn to the gentlemen themselves, and they had not denied their hand-writing; and the testifications annexed proved them to be true copies. The solicitor-general then proceeded to make observations as council for the governors. Dr. Franklin said to the council, that it was some surprize to him to find council employed against the petition having had no notice of that intention till late the preceding day; that he had not purposed troubling their lordships with the hearing of council, because he did not conceive that any point of law or right could arise out of the petition that might require the discussion of lawyers; but if council was to be heard on the other side, he must request leave to bring council in behalf of the assembly; and that a farther day might be appointed. The solicitor general finding that his *cavils* against the admission of the letters were not supportable, at last said, he would admit the copies to be true manuscripts of the originals; but he should reserve to himself the right of asking certain questions when the matter came on again; such as, How the assembly came into the possession of them? Through what hands? And by what means they were procured? Certainly; (replied lord chief justice DeGrey) and to whom they were directed? Thus ended the first meeting. Dr. Franklin had leave to be heard by council, and the day appointed was the 29th of January.

While the agent's mind was thus taken up with this business, he was harrassed with a subpœna from the chancellor, to attend *his* court the next day, at the suit of Mr. Whately, concerning the letters.

On the 29th of January the hearing began. The council for the petition opened the matter with great strength of argument as well as propriety & decency. The solicitor-general then went into what he called, *a history of the province* for the last ten years, and bestowed plenty of *abuse* upon it, mingled with encomium on the governors. But the favorite part of his discourse was levelled at Dr. Franklin, who stood the butt of his invective and ribaldry for near an hour. He totally departed from the question, and was *permitted* to wander into a new case, the accusation of the person who *merely delivered* the petition with the consideration of which no part of *his* conduct had any concern; charging him with *stealing the letters*; which if he had done, *that* was not the tribunal where he was to be accused and tried; the cause was already before the chancellor. Not a single lord checked and recalled this orator to the business before them; but on the contrary (a very few excepted) they seemed to *enjoy highly* the *entertainment*, and frequently burst out into *loud applause*. The reply of Mr. Dunning concluded; and their lordships report is dated *the same day*. Whether it had been *preconcerted* or not, every one will judge from the *manner* of the tryal. It contains the same kind of censure upon the petition and the petitioners as that which was passed formerly on the petition for the removal of Bernard. This is no more than what all expected, who had *proper* ideas of the *disposition* of the King's ministers; therefore they are not disappointed or chagrin'd. It will not perhaps be deem'd extraordinary that their lordships should conclude, as it appears they have done, that the charge against Dr. Franklin of having *surreptitiously* obtained the governors letters is true, merely from his silence; altho' a single justice of the peace in America, would have seen thro' the impropriety of passing any such censure upon such a trial; to be sure he would have tho't it *unjust & partial* to have done it upon a bare charge without the least shadow of evidence. Even the Solicitor General himself, *virulent* as he was against the Doctor, had acquainted them, that that matter was before the Chancellor; and the impropriety of his answering before their Lordships to charges then lying in *another* court had been stated to them. To what purpose was it to insert this conclusion in the report, unless it was to wound the Doctor's character. But the shaft is pointless, and indeed they have missed the mark; his character is not so vulnerable as they imagined. But supposing he had *infamously* obtain'd the letters, would that have alter'd the nature of them, their tendency and design? Would that have made them innocent? How weak and ridiculous is this? The truth is, the Doctor came by the letters *honorably*; his intention in sending them was *virtuous*; to lessen the breach between Britain & the Colonies, by shewing that the injuries complained of by *one* of them did not proceed from *the other*, but from *Traitors among themselves*. The *Treason* thus discover'd, the *Conspirators* were complain'd of. The Agent is suffer'd to be abus'd by a *Solicitor*; the Complaint *called*, I had like to have said *judg'd*, false, vexatious, scandulous; and the Complainers, factious and seditious. The pain we feel on Dr. Franklin's account is lost in what we feel for America and for Britain. When Petitions and Complaints of Grievances are so odious to Government, that even the mere hand that conveys them becomes obnoxious, how is peace and union to be maintain'd or restored? Grievances cannot be redress'd unless they are known; and they cannot be known but thro' complaint and petitions; if these are deem'd *affronts*, and the messengers punish'd as *offending*, who will henceforth send petitions? Who will deliver them? The consequences are plain!

The day following the hearing, Dr. Franklin was *dismiss'd* from his office of Deputy Post-master. The Post Office in America thro' *his* care and management of it alone, is rais'd from *nothing*, to produce £.3000 sterl. annually, *clear* to the treasury. This comes out of the pockets of the Colonists. Though it is not a revenue in principle, it is in effect. It grows daily more and more valuable by the increase of correspondence. By the conduct of Administration towards Dr. Franklin, it appears as if the managers of the Post-Office, and all their train of dependants must promote *their* measures, or they must not expect to be continued. The post officers will in a little time become as formidable as the Commissioners of the Customes and their numerous levee. Orders have already been given *(this may be depended on as a fact)* to the American Postmasters General, who used to have the disposition of all places under them, not to fill vacancies of value till notice of such vacancies be sent to England, and *instructions* thereupon receiv'd from thence. It is plain from hence, that *such influence* is to be a part of the system; and probable, that those vacancies will for the future be filled by officers from thence. How safe the correspondence of *committees* along the continent will be, thro' the hands of *such* officers, is now worth consideration: especially as the Post-Office act of parliament allows a Postmaster to open letters, if warranted so to do by the order of the Secretary of State; and every provincial Secretary may be deem'd a Secretary of State in his Province. *Behold Americans where matters are driving!*

The Speech of Mr. Solicitor General Wedderburn before his Majesty's Privy Council, relative to the obtaining and sending away Mr. Whately's Letters, may be had at the Printing Office in School-Street To-Morrow Afternoon.

Caleb Blanchard,

In UNION-STREET.

Begs Leave to inform his Friends and Customers, That he has Imported by Capt. SYMMES, from LONDON,

A Fresh Assortment of Summer GOODS, which he will sell at the very lowest Prices for ready Money, viz. *Dutch Laces*, Cheavaux de Frize & Blond Laces, Gauzes, Gauze Handkerchiefs, a fine Assortment of Callicoes, &c. India Dimothys, Jackonet, sprig'd and striped Muslins, Bengalls, Nankeens, Lungee Romalls, black and blue Ostrich Plumes, Skelleton & Cap Wire, Allamode, Sarsnets, Ribbons, Gown Trimmings. *Hose* best Pumps, Silk ditto, Girls & Misses Morrocco Pumps, Cambricks, Lawns, a fine Assortment of Mens & Womens Worsted, Thread & Cotton Hose, Breeches Pieces, Morris's Patent Gloves and Mitts, superfine and other Cloths, Duroys, Wiltons, Serges, Ravens Duck, Dowlass, China Ware, Paper, Nests and Trunks, Irish Linnens of all Widths, Spices, &c. &c. &c.

BRAZILETTO per Ton,
COTTON WOOL per Pack, and,
A Quantity of most excellent
LIGNUM VITÆ.
On Board the BRIG SUCKEY, at Capt. *Scott's* Wharf,
Inquire of Sam'l. A. Otis,
At his Store next Door to Mr. *Thomas H. Peck's*:

Barr-Iron and Anchors, Pitch, Twine, Hollow Ware, | New-England Rum per Barrell, Chocolate per Box, Lines, Hooks:

And many other Articles Sold by said OTIS, as Cheap at least as at any Store in Town.

Also, a Quantity of COPPER, if applied for directly.

CADIZ SALT

To be Sold on Board the Brig SEA NYMPH, JAMES MCEWEN, Master,
Lying at the End of the Long-Wharf,
Apply to the Master on Board, or at *Bethune & Prince's* Store in King-Street——Where is to be Sold,—
A few Pipes of Sterling MADEIRA, and empty Quart Bottles, in Crates of a Groce each.

TO BE SOLD
AT PUBLICK AUCTION,
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale,
On THURSDAY next,
At THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon,
A Variety of valuable Articles, viz.
Broad Cloths, Cheeks, Irish Linnens, Callicoes, Serges, Sagathees, Mens & Womens Hose, Lawns, Cambricks, Bone Lace, Sewing Silks, Silk Mitts, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. Likewise House Furniture, as Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Beds, &c. an 8-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c.
On THURSDAY, at Three o'Clock, P. M.
N. B. On the 9th of next Month, to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, a large and valuable Assortment of Spring Goods, being a Consignment—the Particulars to be inserted in the next Paper.

New AUCTION-ROOM, Cornhill.

TO-MORROW at TEN o'Clock will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at GREENLEAF's Auction-Room,——
A large Assortment of English Goods,
amongst which are, Callicoes, Chints, printed Linnens, stamped Linnen Handkerchiefs, flower'd & plain Lawns, silk Gauzes, Ribbons, Taffeties, Irish Linnens, white Threads, Silk Twist, Silk and Hair Duroys, Shalloons, Calamancoes, Manchester Velvets, Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, German Serges, Ratteens, Duffils, Kerseys, Buck, Bone, Coco Handled Table Knives and Forks, Pen Knives—Also some House Furniture, as Looking-Glasses, one Desk, one Jack, Brass Kettles, Sauce Pans, Andirons, Frying Pans, &c. &c. &c.
WILLIAM GREENLEAF, Auctioneer.
The Sale to begin To-Morrow Morning Ten o'Clock.

On Thursday next,
Between One and Two o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the New Auction-Office, South Side of the Town-House.
A Genteel new Chaise, with Harness compleat
ANDREW OLIVER, Auctioneer.

At GOULD's *Auction Office,*
In Back-Street,
On FRIDAY next, at ONE o'Clock.
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
Three or four Chaises both new and second Hand, with Harnesses compleat, if not sold before at private Sale.
ROBT. GOULD, Auctioneer.
No Entries receiv'd this Week.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last.
Nine Whites. Three Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Twelve.

High Water at BOSTON, *for the present Week.*

Monday,	25 min. aft. 10	Friday,	30 min. after 2
Tuesday,	27 min. aft. 11	Saturday,	29 min. af. 3
Wednesday,	20 m. aft. 12	Lord's-Day,	26m. aft 4
Thursday,	28 min. aft. 1	Full ●	26 D. 5 Morn.

(6) See in Index under Committee's of Correspondence & Index under Towns

§ See page 309, 317 ∨ See Index Vol. 1, 2, 3, & This, under Petitions ‖ See page 309 ¶ See Letters, page, 1144, &c
(a) See Franklin's Letter, No. 460. × See pa. 643, &c. Vol. 3 —— See List of Grievances, Page (a) Ved — The def

Messrs EDES & GILL,

GOVERNOR HUTCHINSON's public character seems at present so well settled, that few need further information concerning it, the following story may serve to give the public a specimen of the behaviour of this great, excellent and honorable gentleman, *in private life*.

ON the evening of the 25th of March last past, Thomas Hutchinson, junr. being at Milton, sent for a young man in that neighbourhood, and asked him to go to Woburn on an errand for him on the next day, being Saturday, to which the young man consented. On Saturday a servant came and told him he must come to the governor's for his orders, which he did, and was instructed to take a horse at Milton and ride to the lieut. governor's in Boston, and leaving that to take one thence to Charlestown, there he was to take a second horse and proceed with both to Woburn. With these orders, half a pistareen was offered him to bear his expences. The young man told the servant that half a pistareen was by no means sufficient for his expences: the servant replied Mr. Hutchinson desires you would bear your own expences and bring in your account of expences and trouble together. To this the young man agreed, proceeded to Boston and Charlestown as directed, where he took the horse one Mrs. Bruce had left there, to lead to Woburn. Mr. DeL'Isle teacher of French, seeing him have a led horse told him he would treat him in case he would let him ride him to Cambridge, to which he consented, and they rode together. At Cambridge the young man miss Mrs. Bruce's saddle bags, which he enquired for in vain; and finding the horse stripped he asked DeL'Isle what all this meant? DeL'Isle told him it was because that he had mentioned he was on the governor's business. However he found the saddle, but not the bags. He then went on to Woburn and thence to Milton that night, where he told the story and no body found much fault with his conduct; till on saturday the 2nd of this month T. Hutchinson, jun. sent to him to find the bags and return them; on which he went to the governor's; and the governor asked him what this story was about Mrs. Bruce's saddle bags? He answered he knew no more about them than that they were lost. The governor asked him what he intended to do about them? He answered that Mrs. Bruce must bear the loss for any thing he knew. The governor proceeded to enquire how they were lost, and whether any one was in company with him when they were lost? He answered Mr. DeL'Isle was in company, that he rode the lieut. governor's horse, reciting the agreement. The governor asked where might it be that Mr. DeL'Isle asked him him to drink with him? He answer'd between Capt. Goodwin's and the meeting-house. To this his excellency very politely replied he lied: and further observed that he had rather lie than speak truth; for that he knew every house between the ferry and Cambridge, and there was not a dram shop between Goodwin's and the meeting house. Besides that Mr. DeL'Isle was a man of polite education and would not be seen with him in a publick house; therefore he must have lied. He then called in his son Thomas, and Mrs. Bruce, and told the young man that he had told a story different from what he had told Thomas. The young man replied he had never exchanged a word with Thomas about it, which Thomas confirmed. He then called him a villain and a liar, and said he should pay for the bags; and turning to Mrs. Bruce told her his advice to her was to go right to Boston and take out a writ for him, and he would see to the action; adding that he, the young man, should be punished for his tricks. The young man told them they might prosecute at pleasure, as he would not pay a half-penny for the bags. Thomas (our worthy judge of the inferior court) observed that many men had been taken up and convicted for less crimes than that was. The young man answered that might be, and at the same time convict murderers turned loose among the people, and no authority take notice of them. Thomas said then he had no more to say than that he should pay for the bags. The young man retorted he requested his pay for his time & expences in his service; to which Thomas replied he was richly paid already. On Wednesday the 6th current, the young man went to Charlestown to inquire for the bags and found them advertised at the ferry-house, and redeeming them for a pistareen, came back to Charlestown, to see whether his Excellency or himself was most out in their guess of there being a publick-house between Goodwin's and the meeting-house; and he readily found the three cranes and two others besides. He then proceeded to Milton with the bags which he bro't to the governor's, told him that he had spent two days and an half in his son's service, which he tho't hard to do for nothing; withall reminding his Excellency, that instead of there being no publick house between Goodwin's and the meeting-house, he had found three. The governor answered his son had paid him. The young man acknowledged the receipt of two pistareens, which was no more than his expences on the road the first day; and besides he had expended another the second day. He then said his son would pay him; the young man replied he wanted his money and came off. Thomas then followed him and handed him three pistareens, asking if that would do? He answered no. He then gave another and said it was all he would give, as he could get any one to do the business for that money. So that upon the final settlement of this pleasant affair the young man had *three shillings & seven pence half-penny* clear for two days and an half's service, besides the abuse and anxiety such *rascally* treatment exposed him to, which no man of spirit would have suffered for ten times the sum.

To be SOLD or LET.

A neat and very convenient House, with a Barn and Chaise House, and about two Acres of Land, including a rich Garden Spot, very pleasantly situated, and a fine healthy Place—not five Miles from Boston Town-House—on a great Road where most Kinds of Provisions can easily be procured.

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

ALL Persons Indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *John Hunter*, late of Marlborough, in the County of Middlesex, Victualler, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Edward Hunter*, Administrator on said Estate, (or to *Andrew Campbell* of Boston, Attorney to said Hunter) in Order for Settlement.

TO be Sold at Publick Vendue, on the first Day of June next, at the House of Mr. *Edward Richardson*, Innholder in Watertown, if not Sold before at Private Sale.——A FARM lying in said Watertown, contains about 40 Acres of choice good Land, is all well Fenced into suitable Apartments, with good Stone Walls, has on it, a good House and Barn, two good Wells of Water, a Variety of all Kinds of Fruit, is well accommodated for Mowing, Pasturage and Tillage, &c. For the Particulars of the Sale inquire of Mr. JOHN STRATTON, now living on the Premises.——The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.——

April 18th, 1774.

Stop Thief and Runaway Man Servant.

WHEREAS WILLIAM HAYWARD, Baker, absconded himself from my service 16th March, 1774, and took with him to the Value of *Eight Pounds*, L. M. and he being taken and convicted, voluntarily Bound himself, to serve me Six Months, to Pay Damages & Cost; and he last Night absconded himself again; had on an old Felt Hat, an old cloth colour'd Coat and Waistcoat, check'd Woolen Shirt, a Pair of new cloth colour'd Breeches, a Pair of old pale blue Stockings, and a Pair of Shagreen Shoes.—Said Hayward is about Thirty-three Years of Age, Five Feet Five Inches high, darkish short Hair, and down look like a Rogue and Thief.——Whosoever will take up said Servant and Notify me the Subscriber so that I may have him again, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, paid by me,

Marlboro' April 9, 1774. ISAAC SHERMAN.

All Bakers are hereby Cautioned against Employing said Servant.

RAN-away from the Subscriber the 18th Instant, a Negro Man named *David*, about 27 Years of Age, six Feet high, a very slender Make, Complection a little upon the yellow.——Had on when he went away, an old flopt Hat with a Hole in the Crown, a Homspun grey Coat and Jacket, and Hose, and goes a little lame. Whoever will take up said Negro, or secure him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid.

JOSIAH STARR.

All Masters of Vessels, and others, are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Negro on Penalty of the Law.

N. B. He was seen in King-Street last Tuesday.

WHEREAS the Co-partnership of Scott *and* Gill *was mutually Dissolved the 21st of* February *last*——ALL Persons indebted are requested to make immediate Payment to *Moses Gill*: And all to whom the Company is indebted, are desired to bring in their Accounts to said *Gill*, for Adjustment, and receive their Balances. *Boston, 6th* April 1774.

*** GUN POWDER, just arrived, and Choice Connecticut Pork, to be sold by said *Gill*.

N. B. *The Business is carried on as usual, by* Moses Gill, *where the Customers of the late Company, and all others, may be well served.*

POT-ASH.

CASH given for *POT-ASH*,

By JONATHAN MASON,

At his Shop next Door to the Sign of the Buck & Glove, Near the Town-House, BOSTON.

N. B. To be Sold by said MASON, choice Gun Powder and best Philadelphia Bar Lead.

WHEREAS there are divers Matters to be transacted by the 20 Associates of the Lincolnshire Company respecting their Lands and Interest, lying near Penobscot Bay in the County of Lincoln—The Committee of said Associates being duly authorized therefor, hereby notify said Associates to meet on Wednesday the 18th Day of May next, at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, Boston, at 6 o'Clock P. M. then & there to act on the following Articles viz.

1st. To choose a Moderator, Clerk, Treasurer, Standing Committee and any other Officers that may be thought necessary, and to appoint them such Salaries, Fees or Rewards by Money, or Shares of unprinted Lands as they shall think meetest, from Time to Time for the Benefit of the Propriety.

2d. To determine upon any further Surveys of their Lands.

3d. To impower the standing Committee to compleat the Conditions of Settlement on the Part of the Proprietors when any Settler has performed the Conditions on his Part, by executing such Deeds or Deeds as the Proprietors stand obliged to by their Permissions to Settlers.

4th. To determine whether they will make Sale of any more of their Lands to defray the necessary Charges of the Propriety, or raise such Monies as may be wanted by taxing the Proprietors in Proportion to their Interest in said Propriety.

5th. To determine upon any further Division of their Lands among the Proprietors.

6th To determine whether they will Lease any of their Lands, Islands, or Streams.

7th. To fix upon a suitable Piece of Land to place a Meeting-House for publick Worship and a publick School.

8th. To sequester a Lot of Land for the Support of the Gospel-Ministry within the first Township forementioned.

9th. To fix upon a Lot of Land to be given to the first Minister of the Gospel, that shall be settled in the 6th Township by a free Choice of a Majority of the Inhabitants, and shall reside in said Township and Officiate for the Space of seven Years if living.

10th. To sequester a Lot of Land for the Support of a School or Schools in the first Township for Learning to Read, Write and Cypher.

11th. To determine whether they will lay out any more Lots of Land to be given or sold to Settlers.

12th. To consider whether a further Grant shall be made to the Persons who were of the Committee for conferring with the Heirs of the late Brigadier Waldo appointed Sept. 6th, 1766.

Pr. Order of the Committee,

NATH. APPLETON, Prop. Clerk.

Boston, April 12th, 1774.

TO BE SOLD

By Gawen Brown, *in King-Street*,

Sundry new CLOCKS,

One Second-Hand ditto, with Jappan'd Cases, gilt Silver WATCHES, *some go an Diamonds, and some with a Cap over the Work, faisle'd by the best Hands Cheap for Cash.*

WHEREAS the Proprietors of Land in the Township of Sudbury, on Otter Creek, which Township was granted by the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, did at their Meeting the Eighth Day of March 1774. Vote that the Sum of One Pound Lawful Money should be raised and levied on each Original Right, for the Bounding and carrying on the Settlement of said Township for the common Good of said Propriety; and that a Committee be appointed to assess the same; which has accordingly been done. These are the Subscribers being appointed a Committee to notify the Proprietors aforesaid, to pay the same, together with their former delinquent Taxes—We do hereby notify them, that unless they pay the same, on or before the 17th Day of May next, to Thomas Miller, of Newton in the County of Middlesex, and Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, Collector, their Rights will be sold according to Law for Payment of said Taxes.

JOSHUA FULLER,
THOMAS MILLER,
NATHL. SPARHAWK. } Committee.

April 25, 1774.

TO be exposed to Sale by Publick Vendue at the House of Capt. *Ephraim Jones*, Innholder in Concord, on Thursday the 28th Day of April Current, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. viz.——A good House Licenced for Retailing Spirituous Liquors, with a Shop adjoining—Also a Barn and about 6 Acres of Land, situate within about 20 Rods of the Meeting-House, in said Concord, now in the Possession of *Ezekiel Brown*: Said House is well accommodated for a Trader's. For further Particulars inquire of Lieut. *John Bathick* and Mr. *Nathaniel Stearns*, in said Concord, or of said *Brown* now Residing in Boston.

All Persons having any Demands on the Estate of William Bulfinch, *late of Boston, Sail Maker, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to* Samuel Bulfinch *and* David Hyde, *Administrators on said Estate,—and those that are Indebted, are desired to make speedy Payment to said Administrators.*

Soap Coppers to be Lett.

Coppers to make Soap in, of all Sizes, from One Barrel up to Six, to be Let by the Day, at the Golden Cock, Marlborough-Street, BOSTON.

To be Sold for no Fault,

A likely Negro Lad, about 13 Years of Age.

Inquire of the Printers.

A Wet Nurse with a good Breast of Milk, would be glad to go into a Gentleman's Family to Suckle. Inquire of the Printers.

Boston: Printed, by EDES & GILL.

& Alluding no doubt to Ebenezer Richardson, See Index under Richardson, to Vol. 3, & 8
To the Soldiers and Friends, 7 & 8 of Vol. 3.